

BookletChartTM

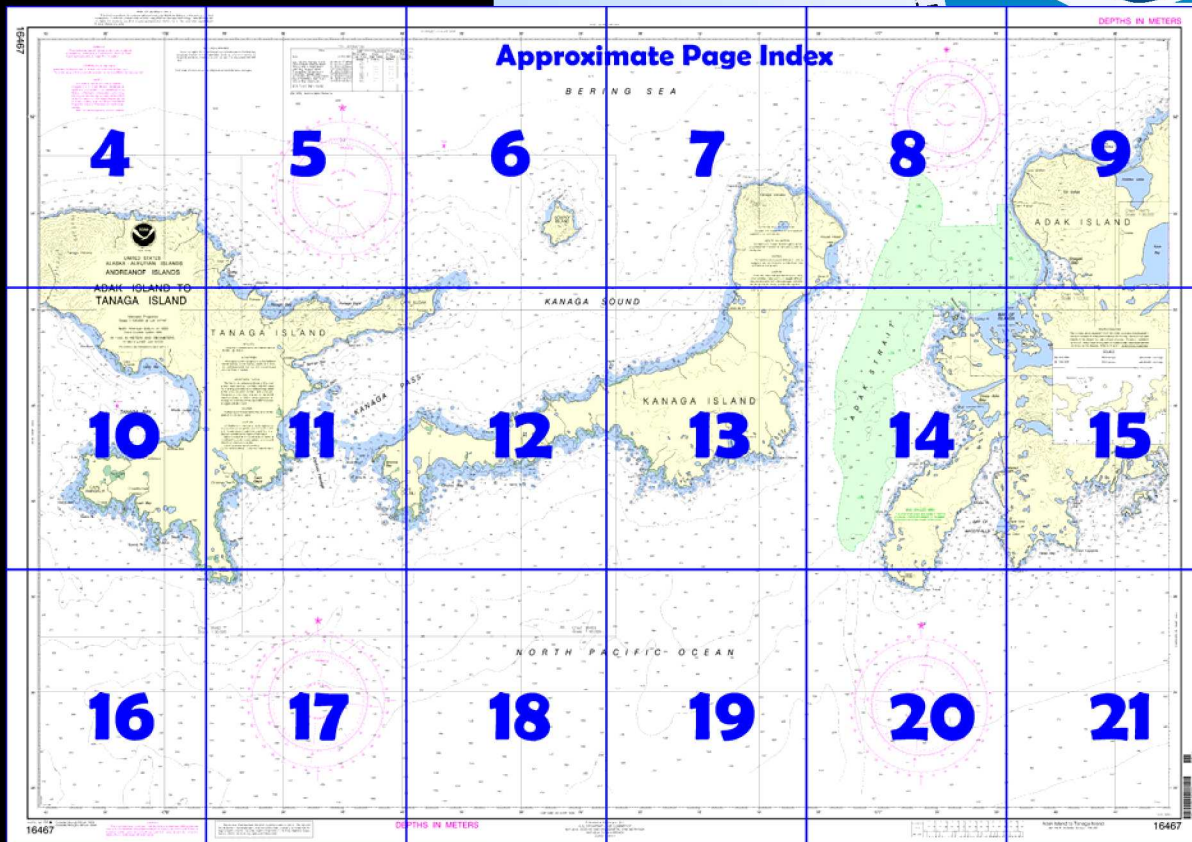
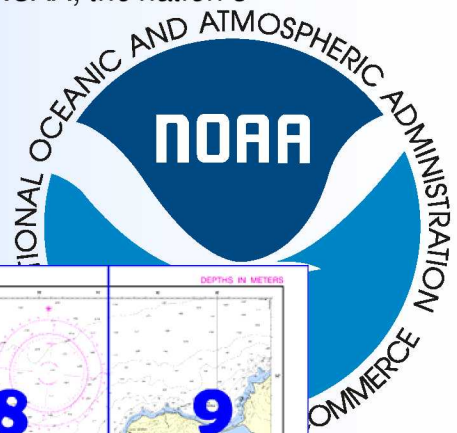
Adak Island to Tanaga Island

(NOAA Chart 16467)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

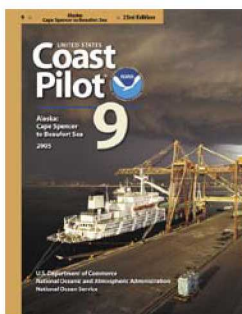
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(931) **Cape Adagdak**, the northernmost point of Adak Island, is a bold headland 2,072 feet high. From Cape Adagdak, the coast trends SW and then curves W to form 3-mile-wide Andrew Bay. A 20-foot-high rocky dike separates the head of the bay from freshwater Andrew Lake.

(932) **Acorn Rock** is 0.2 mile off the N coast of Adak Island, 5.5 miles SW of Cape Adagdak. A shoal covered 1 fathom is 0.4

mile offshore 0.6 mile W of the rock.

(934) **Adak Strait**, between Adak Island and Kanaga Island, is 16 miles long and from 6 to 8 miles wide; depths are from 30 to over 100 fathoms. The only dangers are the rocks and reefs off **Eddy Island** and **Argonne Point** on the E side and **Shoal Point** and **Naga Point** on the W side. Vessels should clear both shores of the strait by not less than 1 mile.

Since the current velocity may reach 4 knots, passage in heavy fog without radar is not recommended.

(935) The coast of Adak Island along the E side of Adak Strait is bordered by steep bluffs and rocky cliffs; islands, rocks, and reefs are close to shore. Eddy Island, at the N entrance, is prominent. **Whirlpool Rock**, 1 mile E of Eddy Island, is small, flat on top, and awash at extreme high tides; kelp grows close to it. Currents are strong and erratic in this area. **Wedge Point**, a rocky bluff 7.5 miles S of Eddy Island, is prominent. A good anchorage for small vessels in S weather is 0.8 mile E of Wedge Point, 0.3 mile offshore in 17 fathoms, sand bottom. The point 9.5 miles S of Eddy Island resembles the head of a huge gorilla.

(936) The coast of Kanaga Island along the W side of Adak Strait is fringed by kelp beds, islets, and rocks. There are several anchorages that provide protection from W weather. One is in the cove between **Round Head** and Shoal Point; another is midway between Shoal Point and Naga Point in 17 fathoms, gray sand bottom. A reef covered 6 fathoms is 1 mile NE of Naga Point and 0.8 mile offshore; another reef covered 13 fathoms is 0.7 mile E of the point. When the current is ebbing heavy tide rips occur on these reefs in S weather.

(937) **Cape Chlanak**, on the W side of the S entrance to Adak Strait, is low and rocky. Shallow water marked by kelp is close to the shoreline. Currents are strong and medium tide rips occur off the point.

(938) **Shagak Bay**, 3 miles SE of Cape Kiguga, has depths of 20 fathoms or more, but only 4 feet can be carried through the 400-yard-wide entrance between grass-covered sandspits. A band of very heavy kelp extends across the entrance; the bar is relatively smooth rock. The bay is well protected from swells; the bottom is mud and probably fair holding ground. Violent williwaws and gales are encountered in E and SE weather. A good weather anchorage is indicated 1 mile NW of the entrance and 0.7 mile offshore in 17 fathoms, flat sand bottom.

(966) The S coast of Kanaga Island is low, rocky, and very broken with numerous offshore rocks and reefs marked by kelp fringing the shore. The coast should be cleared by at least 2 miles to avoid the dangers.

(967) The waters off **Cape Tusik**, 3 miles W of Kanaga Bay, appear much disturbed with strong currents. A dangerous shoal extends SSW for 2 miles off the prominent headland 2 miles NW of Cape Tusik. Depths of 16 fathoms are on the outer part, decreasing to much shoaler depths closer inshore.

(985) The N coast of Kanaga Island W of Cape Miga trends S for 7 miles, then SW for 20 miles to Kanaga Pass. From Cape Miga for 7 miles S to **Bellevue Beach**, the coast is steep-to with off-lying dangers within 0.5 mile of the shore. The 2-mile sand beach is backed by low ground and dunes. Good anchorage is afforded in SE weather off the beach; avoid the several detached offshore rocks. Landings can be made on the beach.

(986) The coast between Bellevue Beach and Kanaga Pass is generally rocky and irregular, with a wide band of kelp and rocks parallel to the shore. Most of the points of land are low rocky cliffs; steep grass bluffs between the points rise to the relatively flat and rolling interior. The coast should be given a clearance of 1.5 miles to avoid the dangers.

(987) **Ship Rock**, 1 mile offshore and 5 miles W of Bellevue Beach, is 49 feet high and resembles a ship; foul ground is between the rocky islet and the shore. Good anchorage in S weather can be had 4.5 miles W of Ship Rock in the cove W of **Cabin Point** in 18 fathoms, smooth sand bottom; approach with caution to avoid the covered rocks and pinnacles off Cabin Point and Pincer Point. A trapper's cabin is on the W side of Cabin Point. A group of pinnacles, covered 7 to 25 feet and marked by kelp, is 0.4 mile off double-ended **Pincer Point**, 5.2 miles W of Ship Rock.

(988) **Hive Rock**, 7.5 miles W of Ship Rock and 0.4 mile offshore, is an 80-foot-high hive-shaped pinnacle. Heavy kelp is between the rock and the shore. Good anchorage is afforded in S weather 0.6 mile NE of the rock in 20 fathoms, smooth sand bottom; approach should be made from the N. A rock that uncovers and marked by kelp is 1.3 miles offshore, 8.7 miles W of Ship Rock; foul ground is between the rock and the shore.

Table of Selected Chart Notes



Corrected through NM Jul. 24/04
Corrected through LNM Jun. 29/04

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
 (Accurate location)  (Approximate location)

HEIGHTS
Heights in meters and decimeters above Mean High Water.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.103" southward and 9.050" westward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, and the U.S. Navy, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and the State of Alaska.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat. 51°44'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

**DEPTHS IN METERS AND DECIMETERS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 18.705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

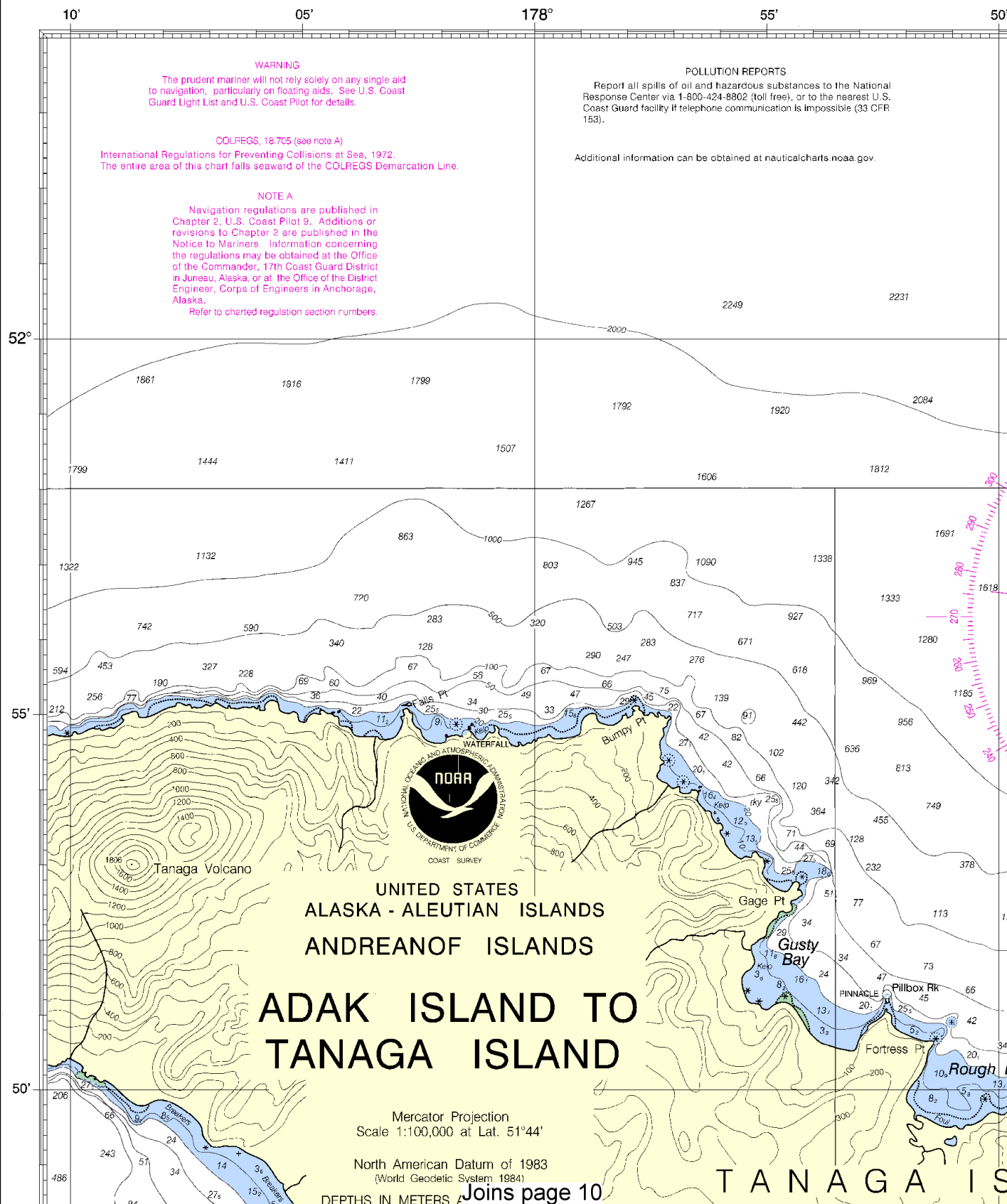
TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		meters	meters	meters	meters
Cape Chunu, Kanaga Island	(51°40'N/177°38'W)	7.5	----	----	----
Cape Chlanak, Kanaga Island	(51°43'N/177°09'W)	6.2	----	----	----
Shoal Point, Kanaga Island	(51°52'N/177°04'W)	5.8	----	----	----
Lesh Bay, Tanaga Island	(51°40'N/178°03'W)	7.7	----	----	----
Tanaga Bay, Tanaga Island	(51°43'N/178°00'W)	7.3	----	----	----
Gusty Bay, Tanaga Island	(51°52'N/177°54'W)	6.0	----	----	-5.5
Hot Springs Bay, Tanaga Island	(51°47'N/177°48'W)	5.6	----	----	-5.5
Bay of Waterfalls, Adak Island	(51°39'N/176°50'W)	6.4	----	----	----
Andrew Bay, Adak Island	(51°59'N/176°38'W)	6.6	----	----	----
Note: Tide is chiefly diurnal					

(Dec 1993) Latest available information.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

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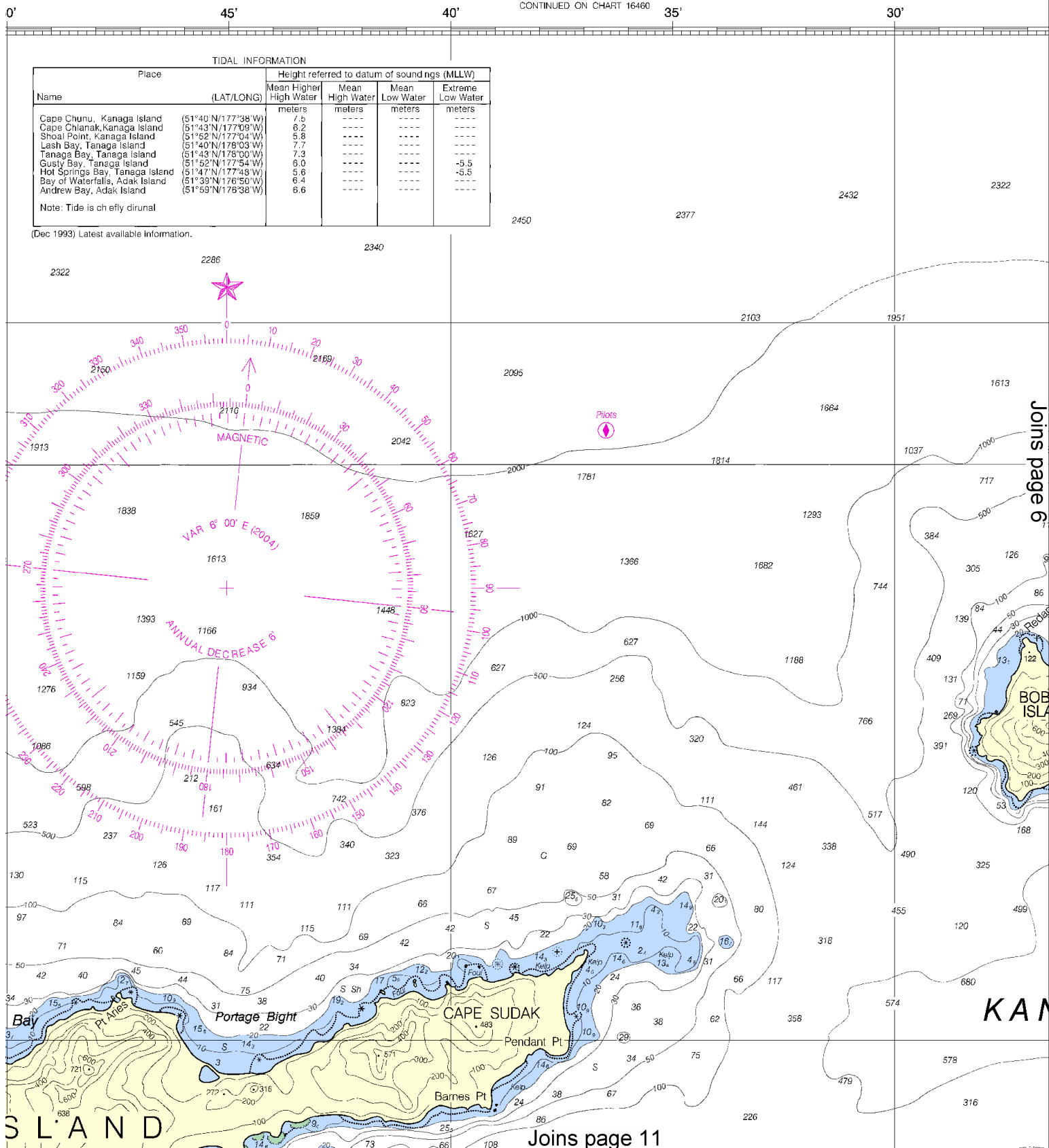


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:133333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

45'

40'

CONTINUED ON CHART 16460

35'

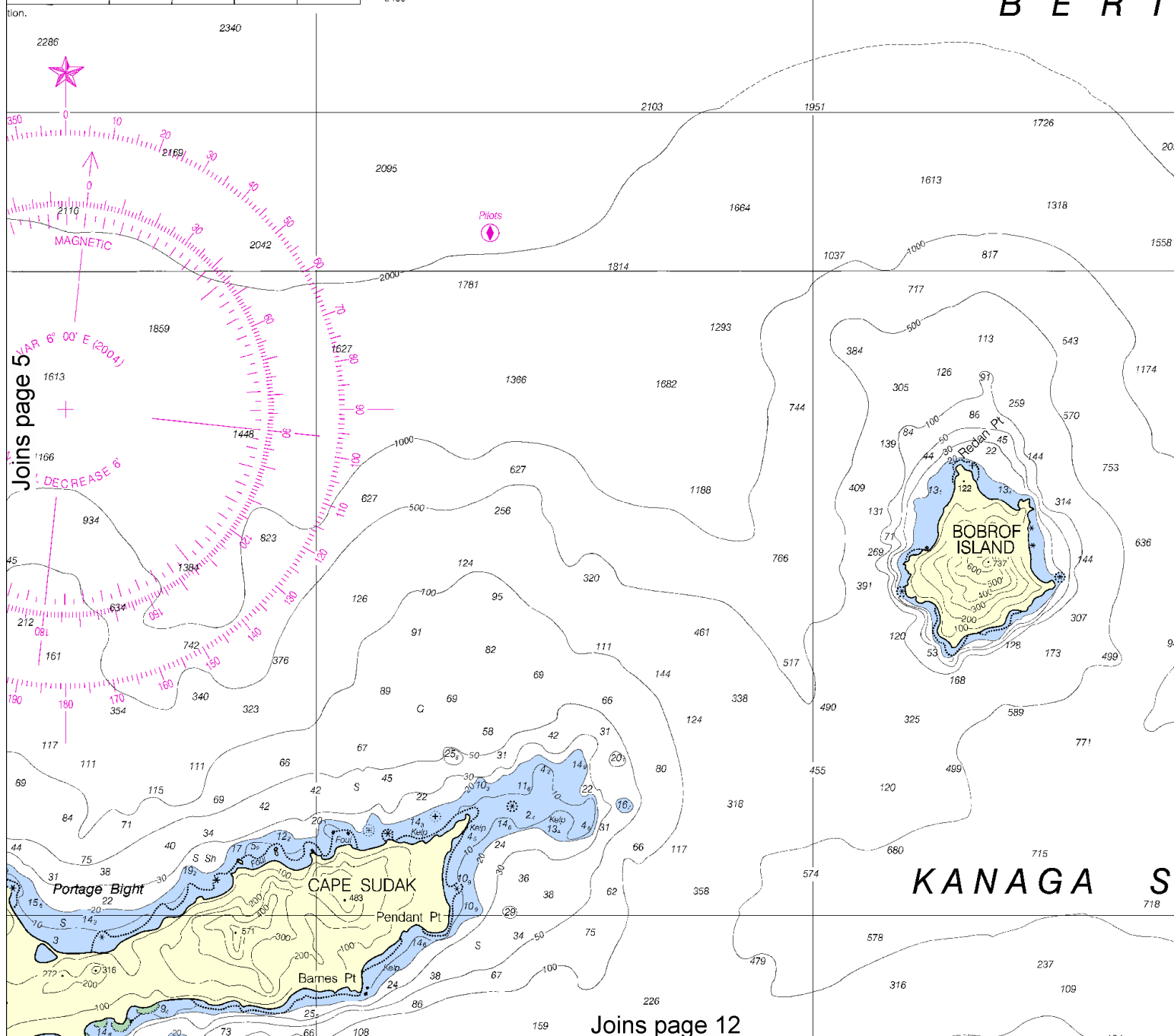
30'

25'

TIDAL INFORMATION

Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)

(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean High High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	meters	meters	meters	meters
(51°40'N/177°38'W)	7.5	---	---	---
(51°43'N/177°09'W)	6.2	---	---	---
(51°52'N/177°04'W)	5.8	---	---	---
(51°40'N/178°03'W)	7.7	---	---	---
(51°43'N/178°00'W)	7.3	---	---	---
(51°52'N/177°54'W)	6.0	---	---	-5.5
(51°47'N/177°43'W)	6.6	---	---	-5.5
(51°39'N/176°50'W)	6.4	---	---	---
(51°59'N/176°38'W)	6.6	---	---	---



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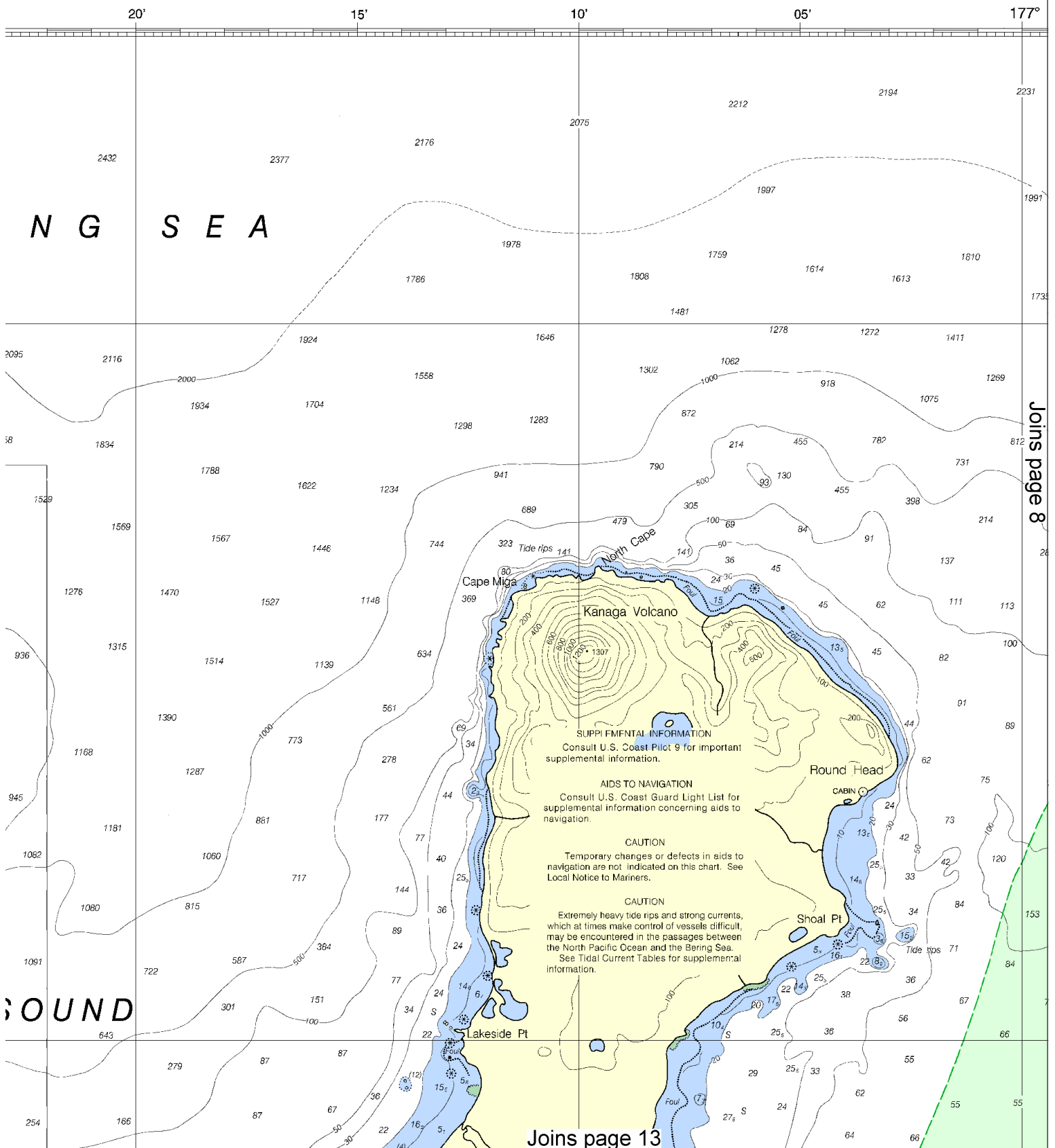
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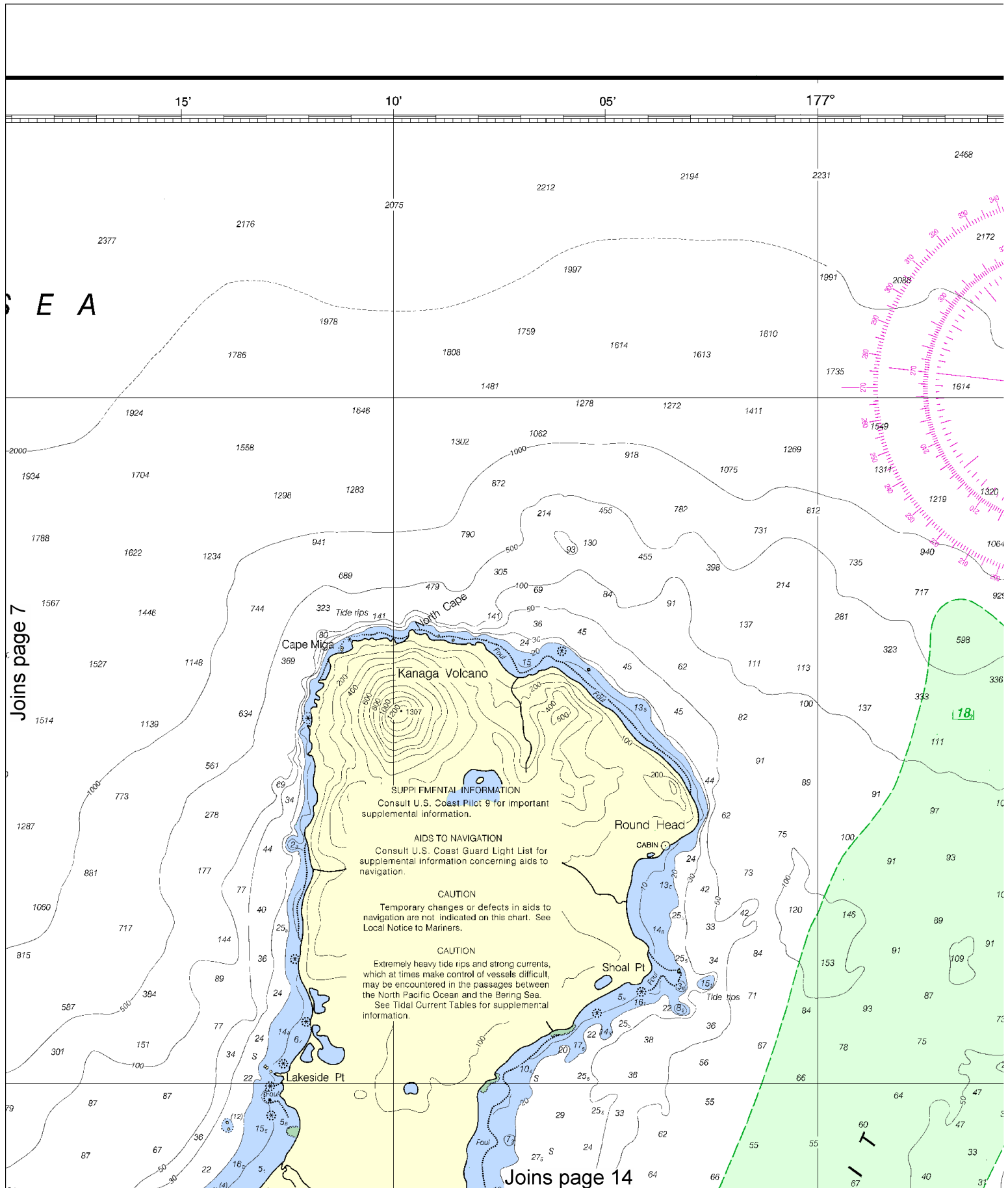
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See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



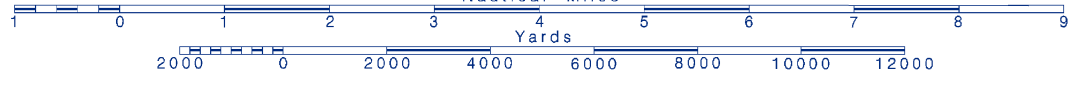
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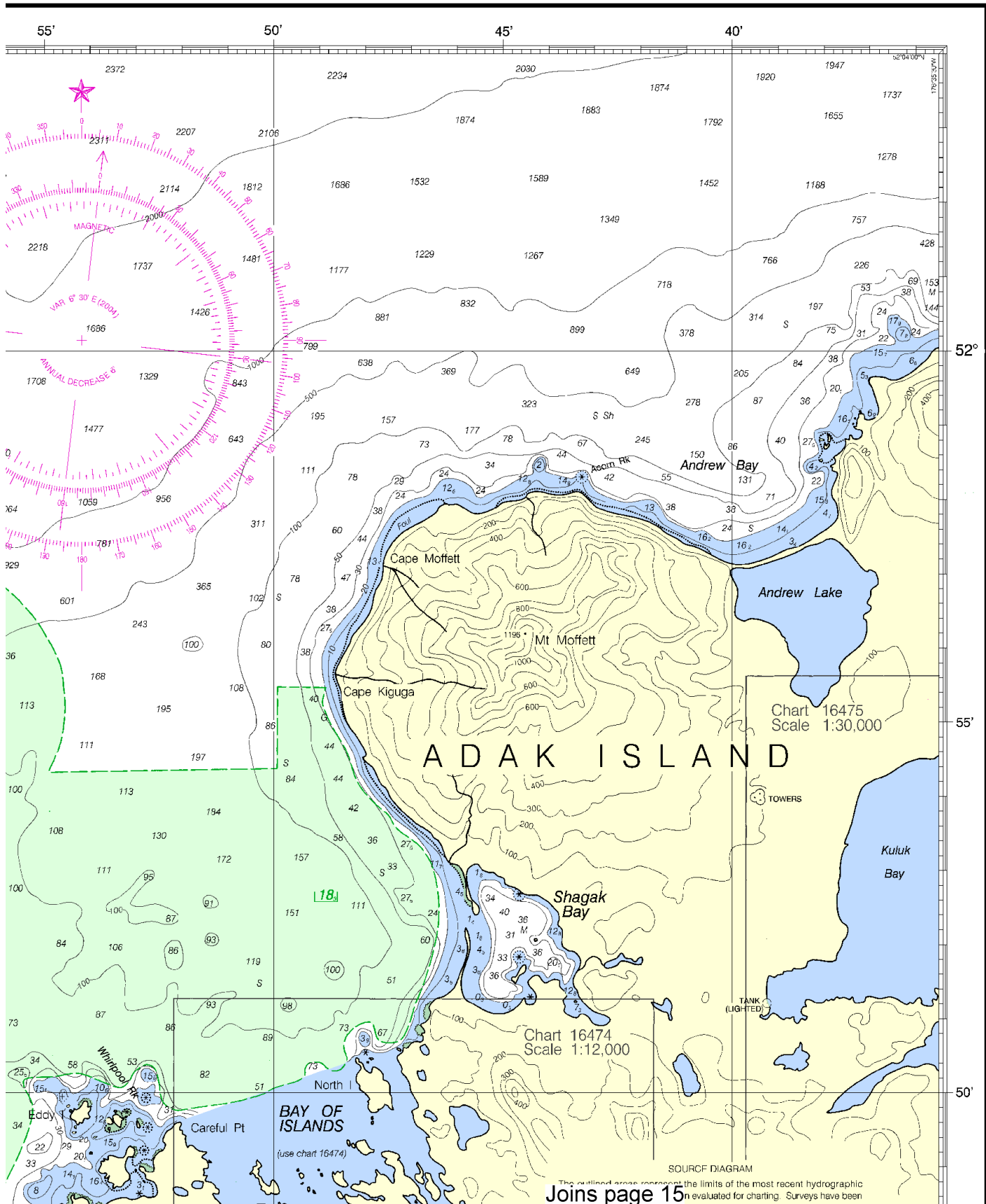
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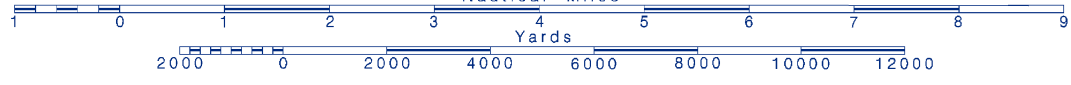
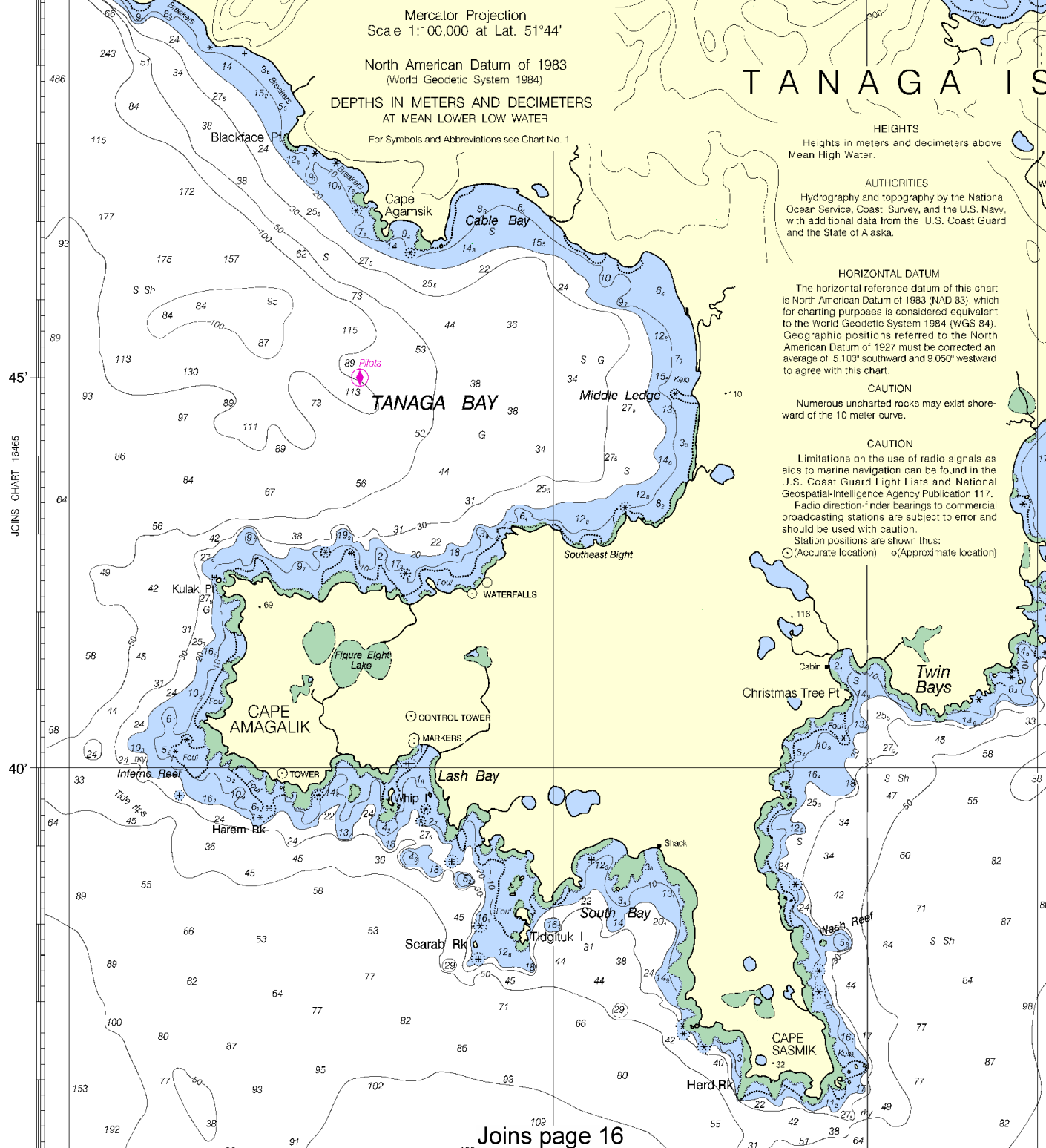
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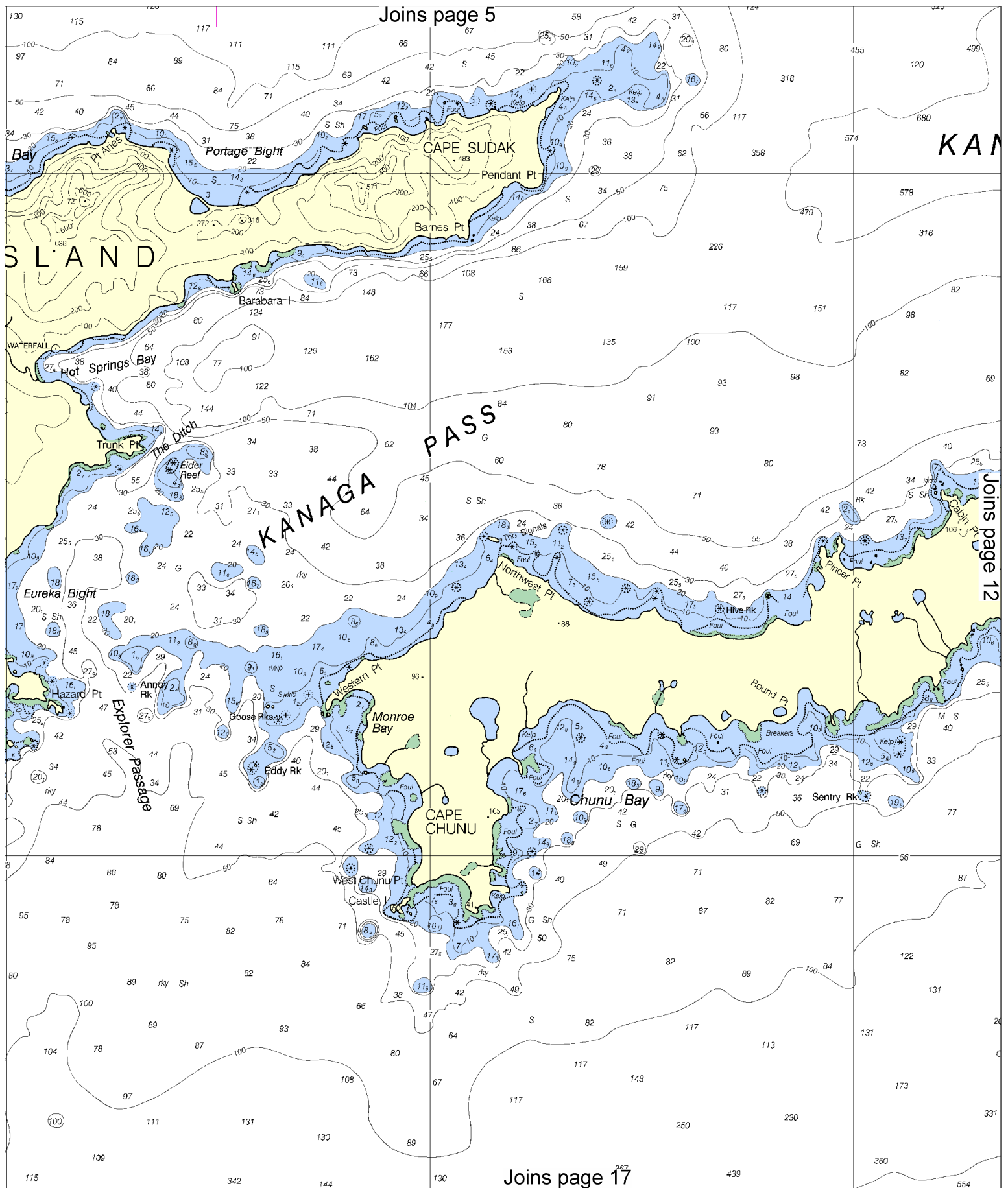


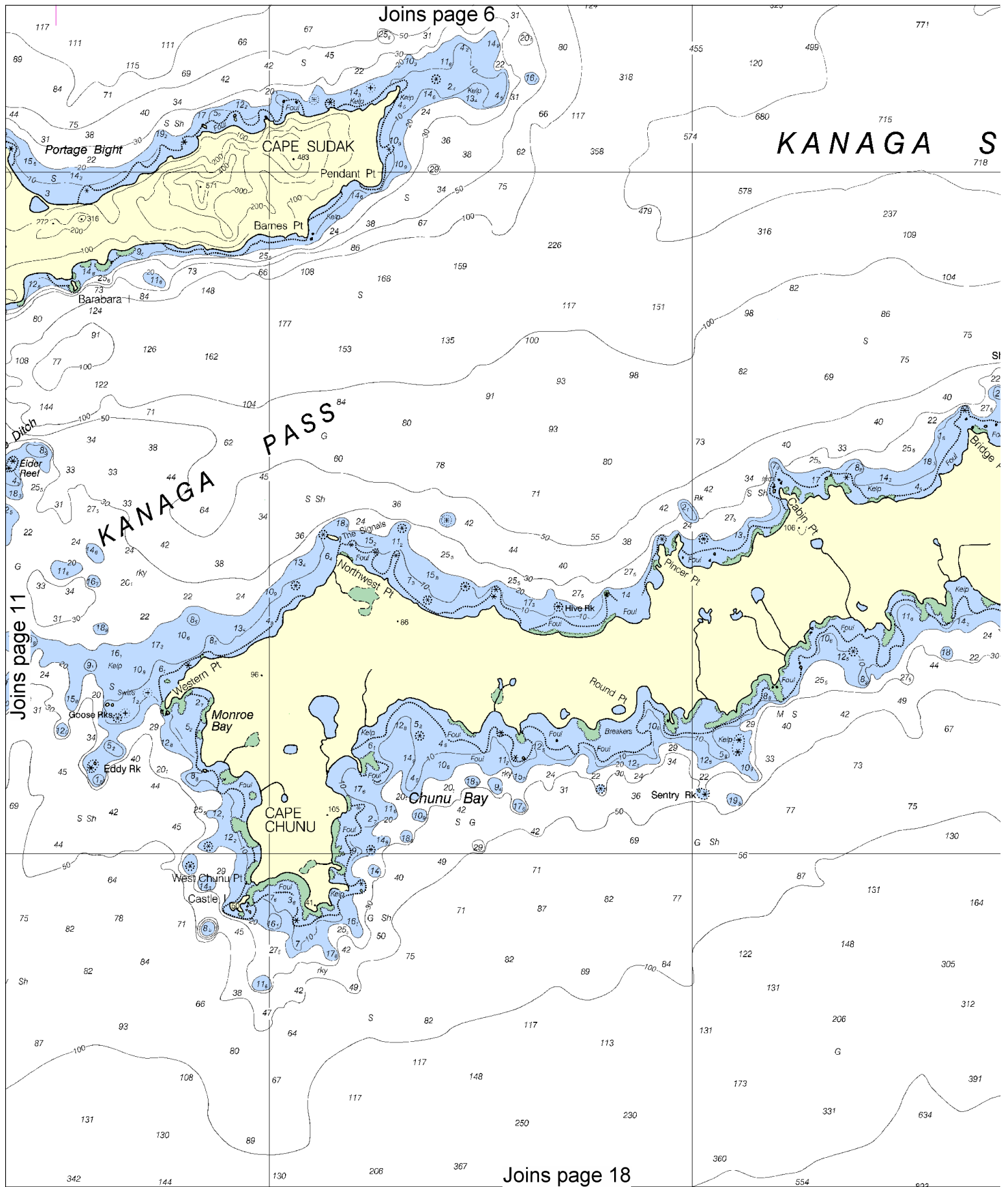
DEPTHS IN METERS



ADAK ISLAND TO TANAGA ISLAND







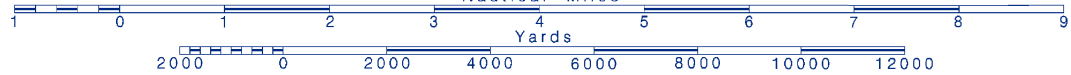
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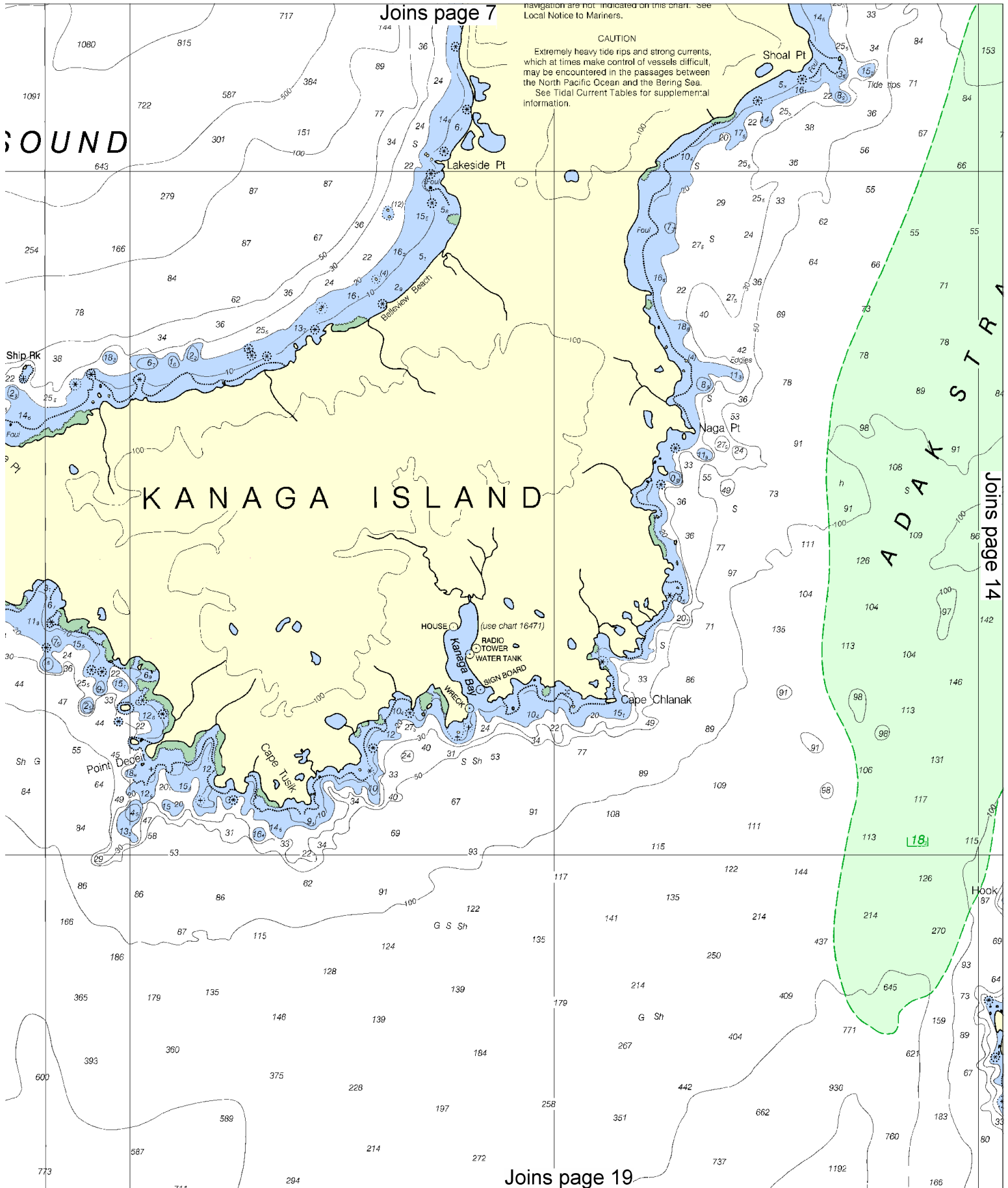


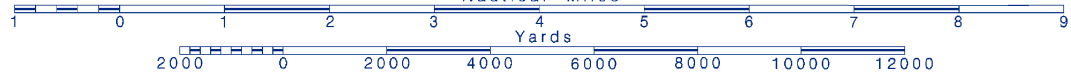
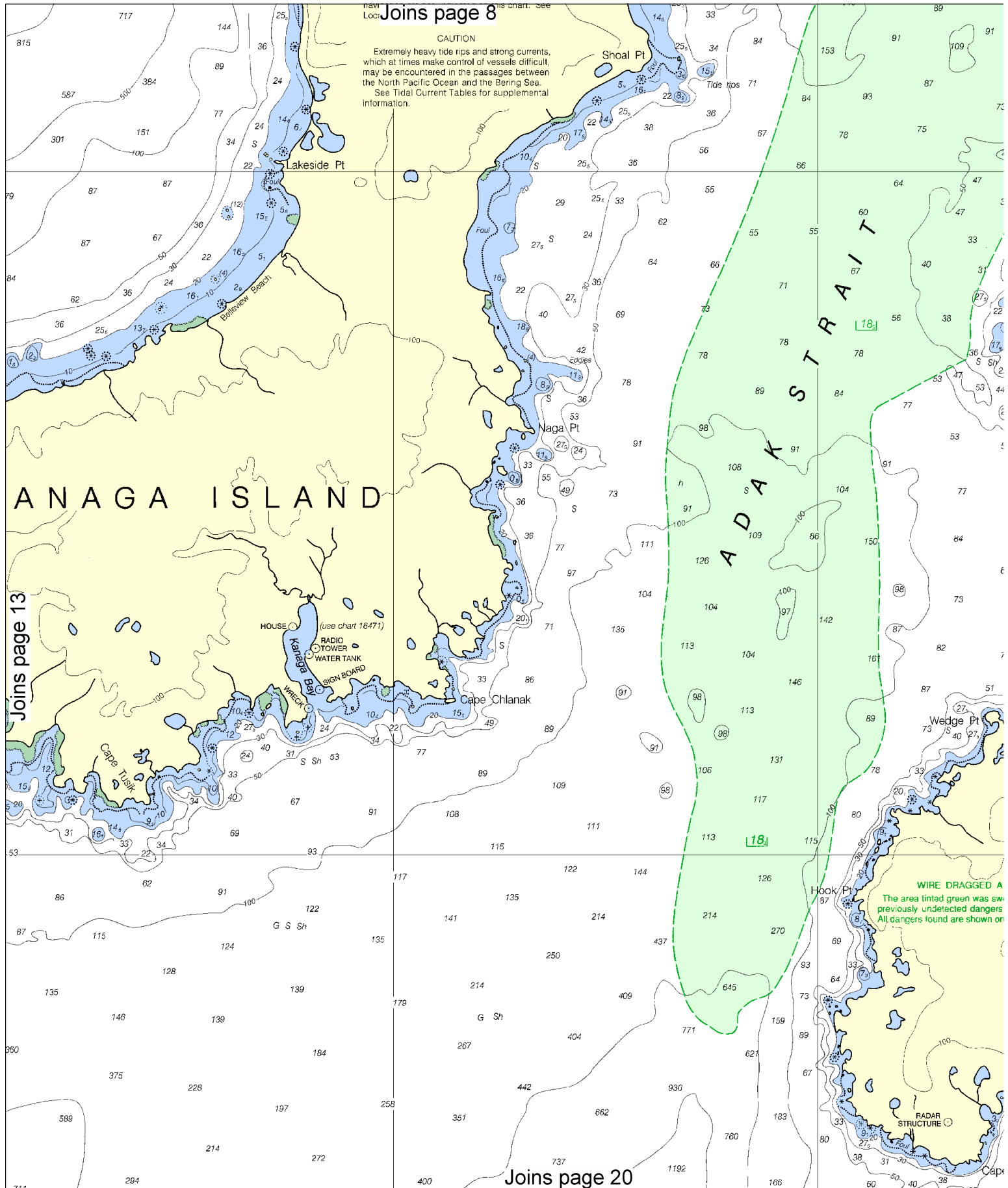
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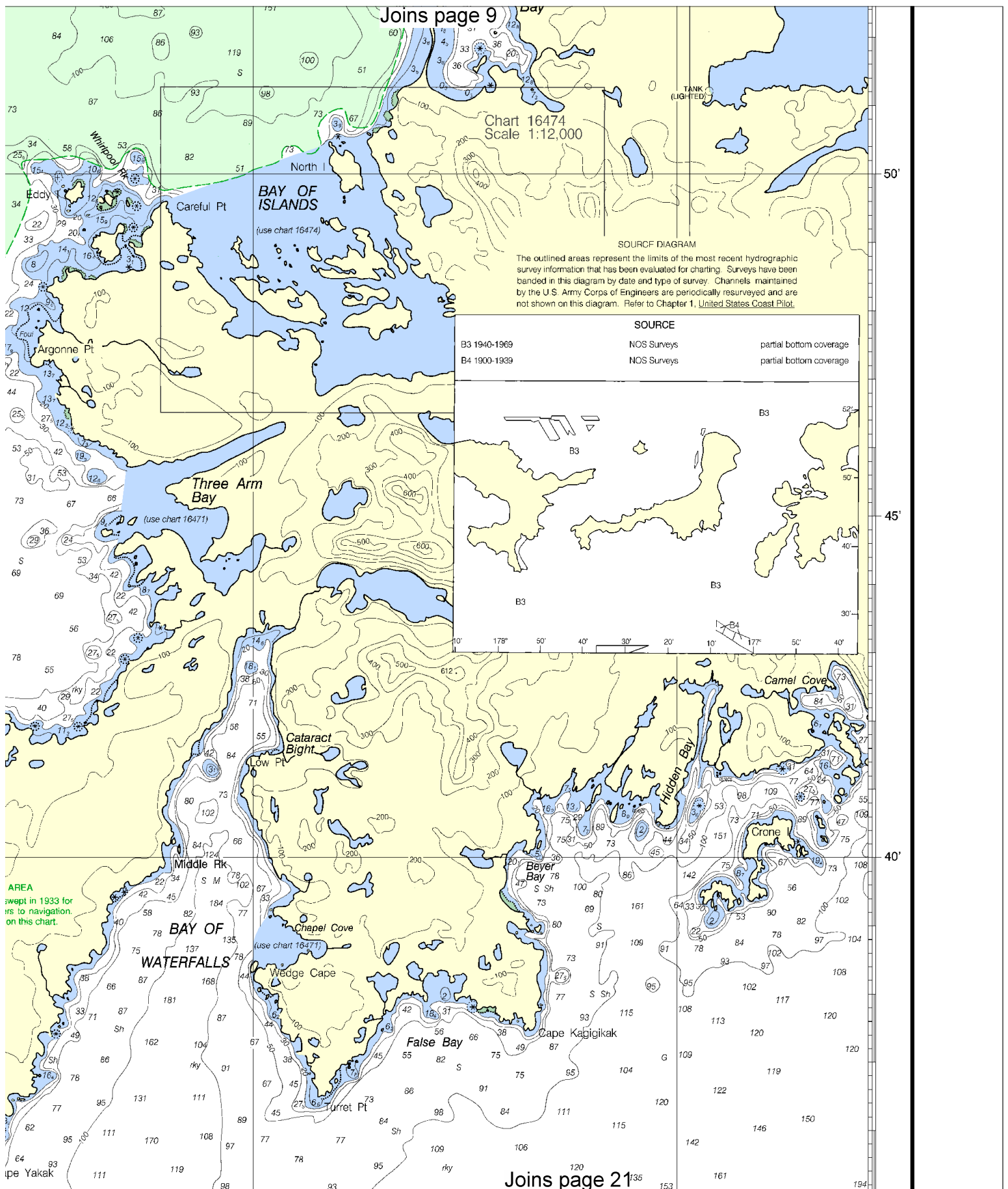
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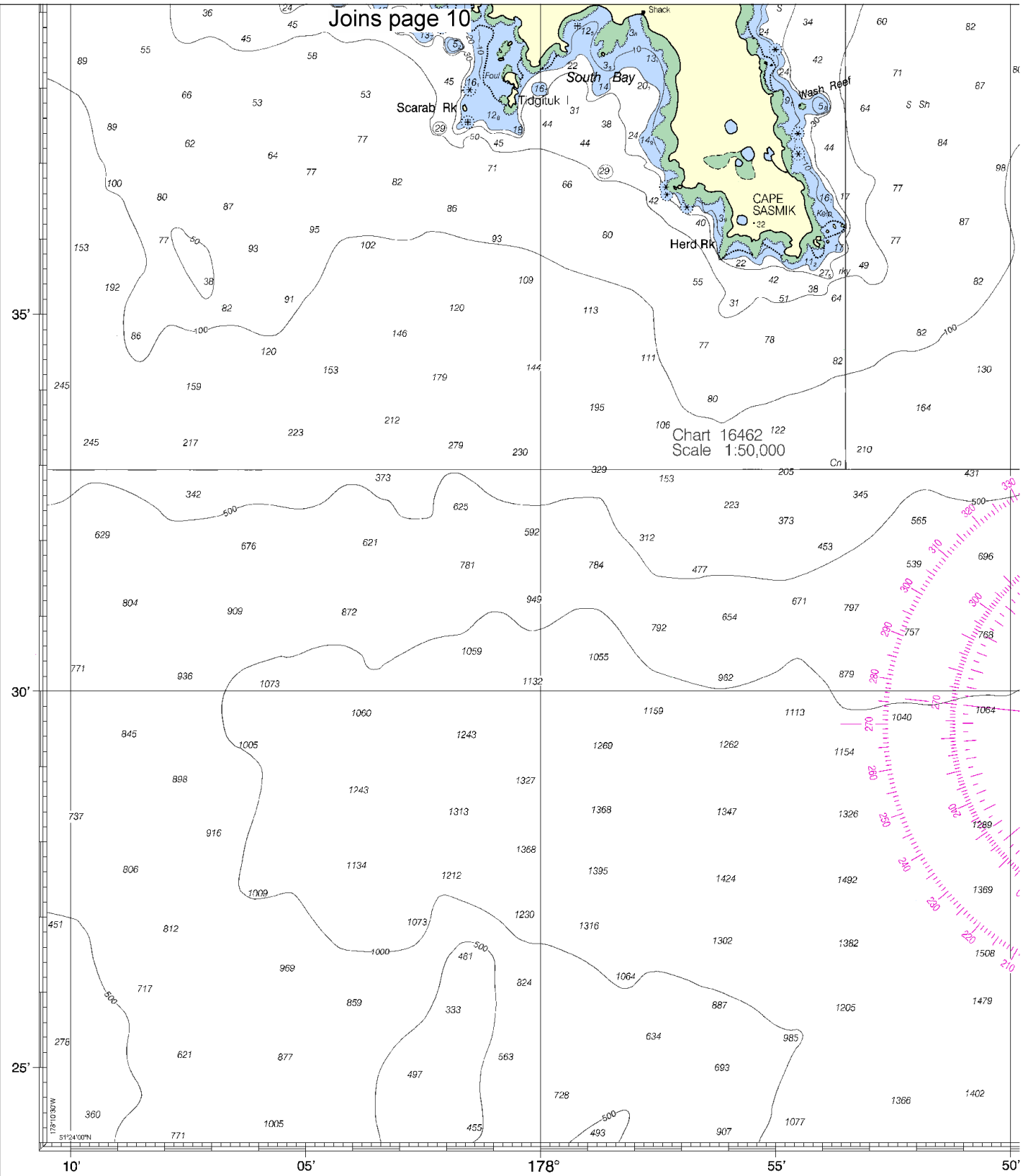








Joins page 10



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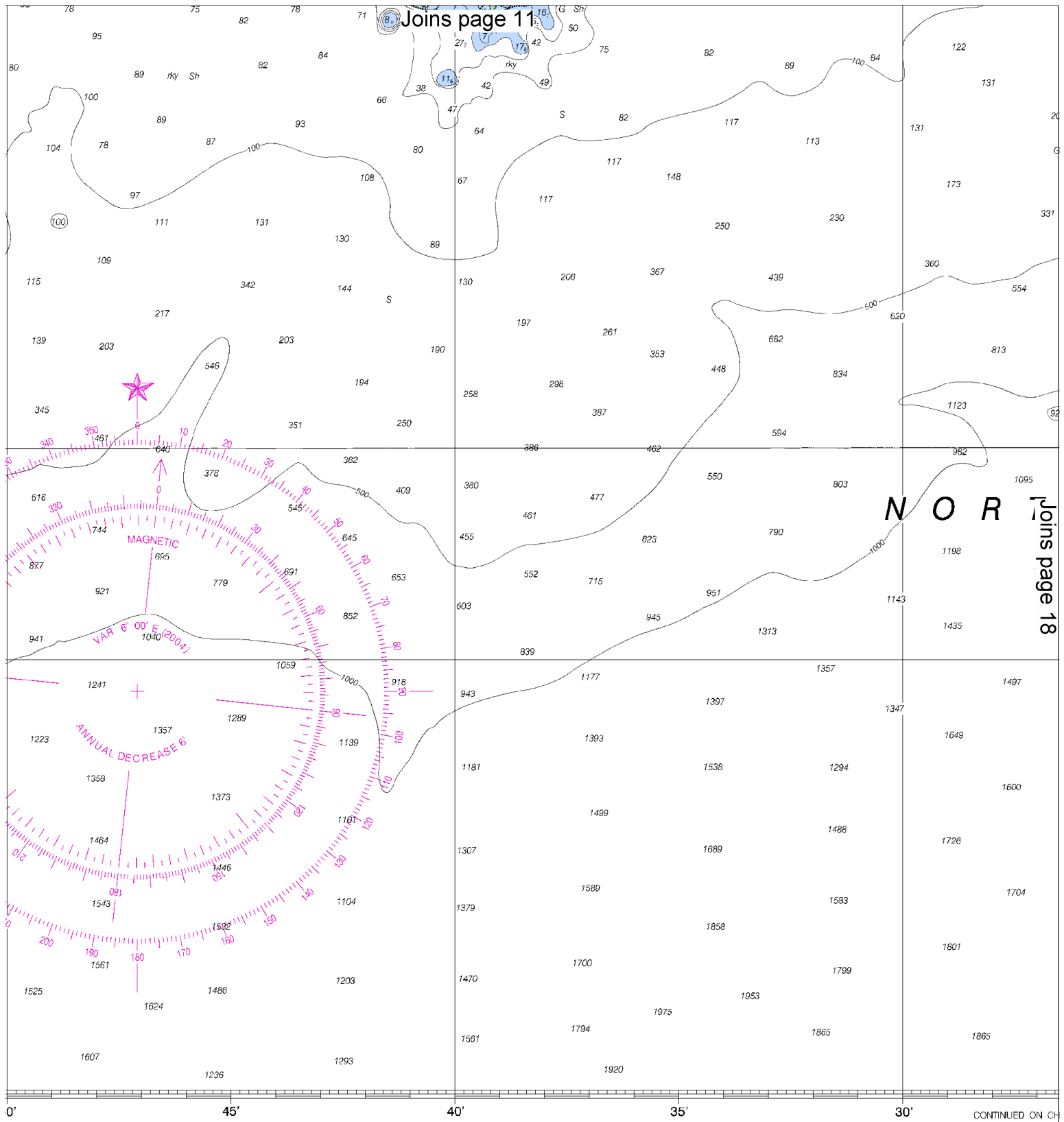


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See Note on page 5.





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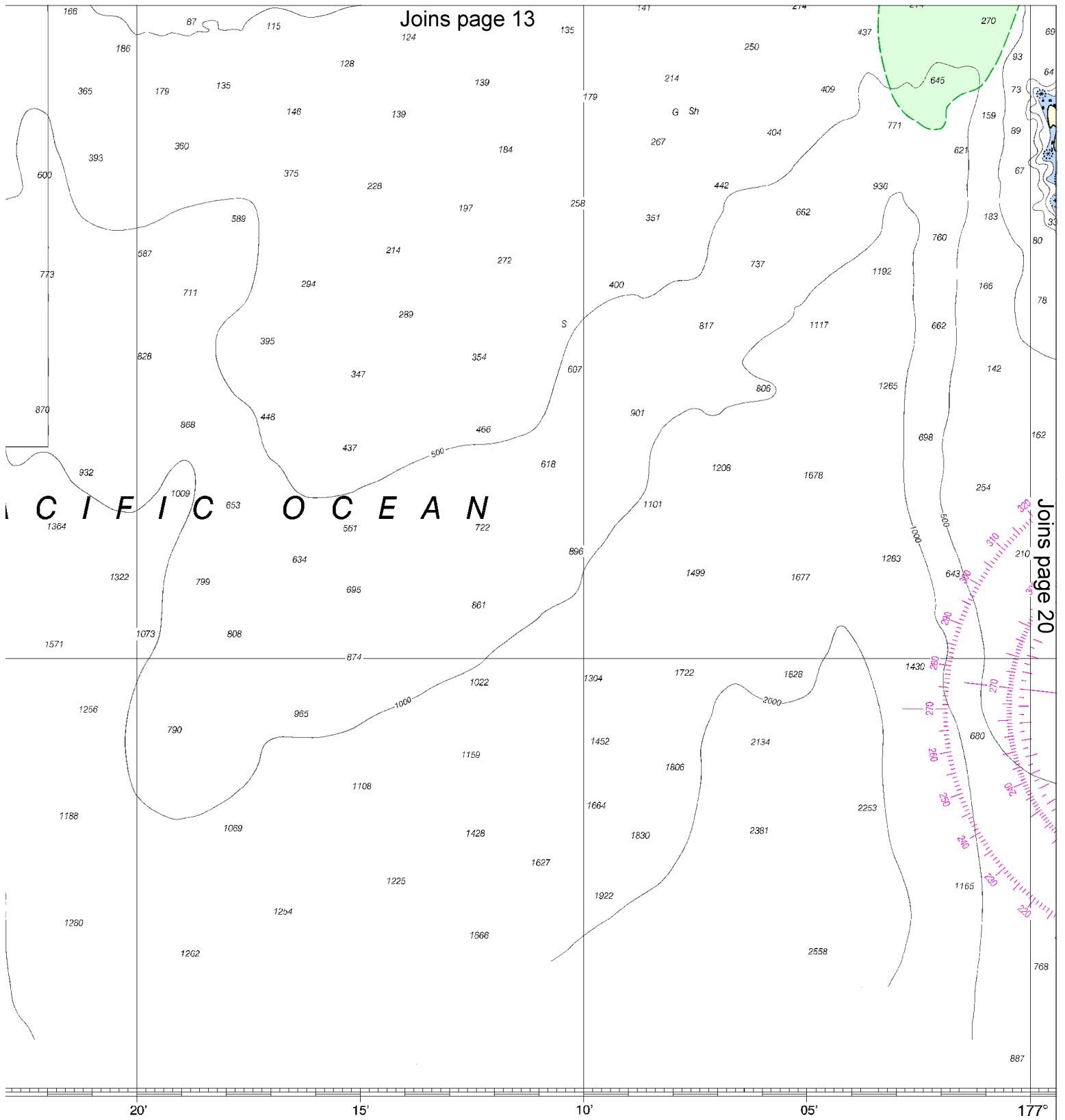
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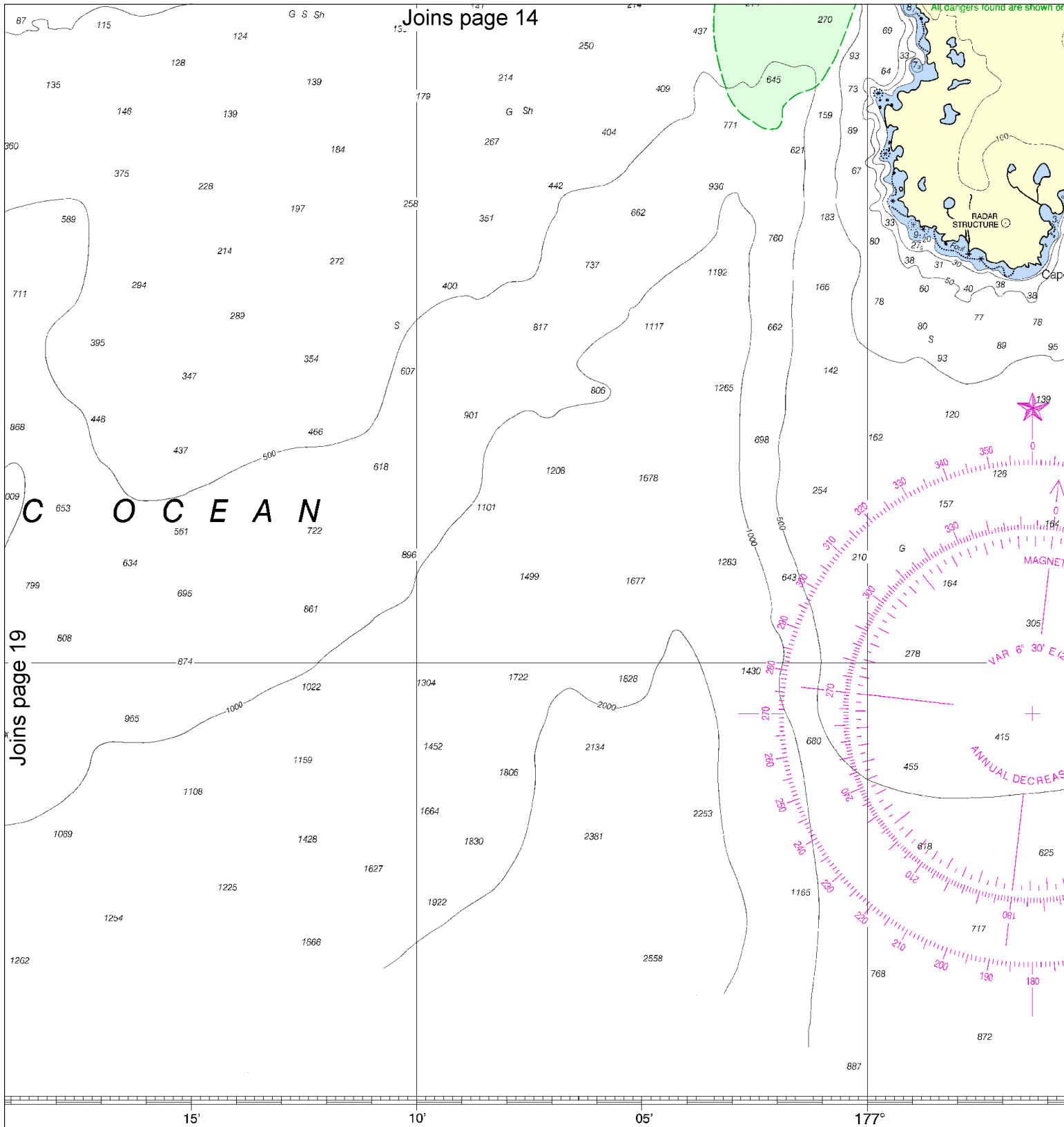
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Nautical Miles





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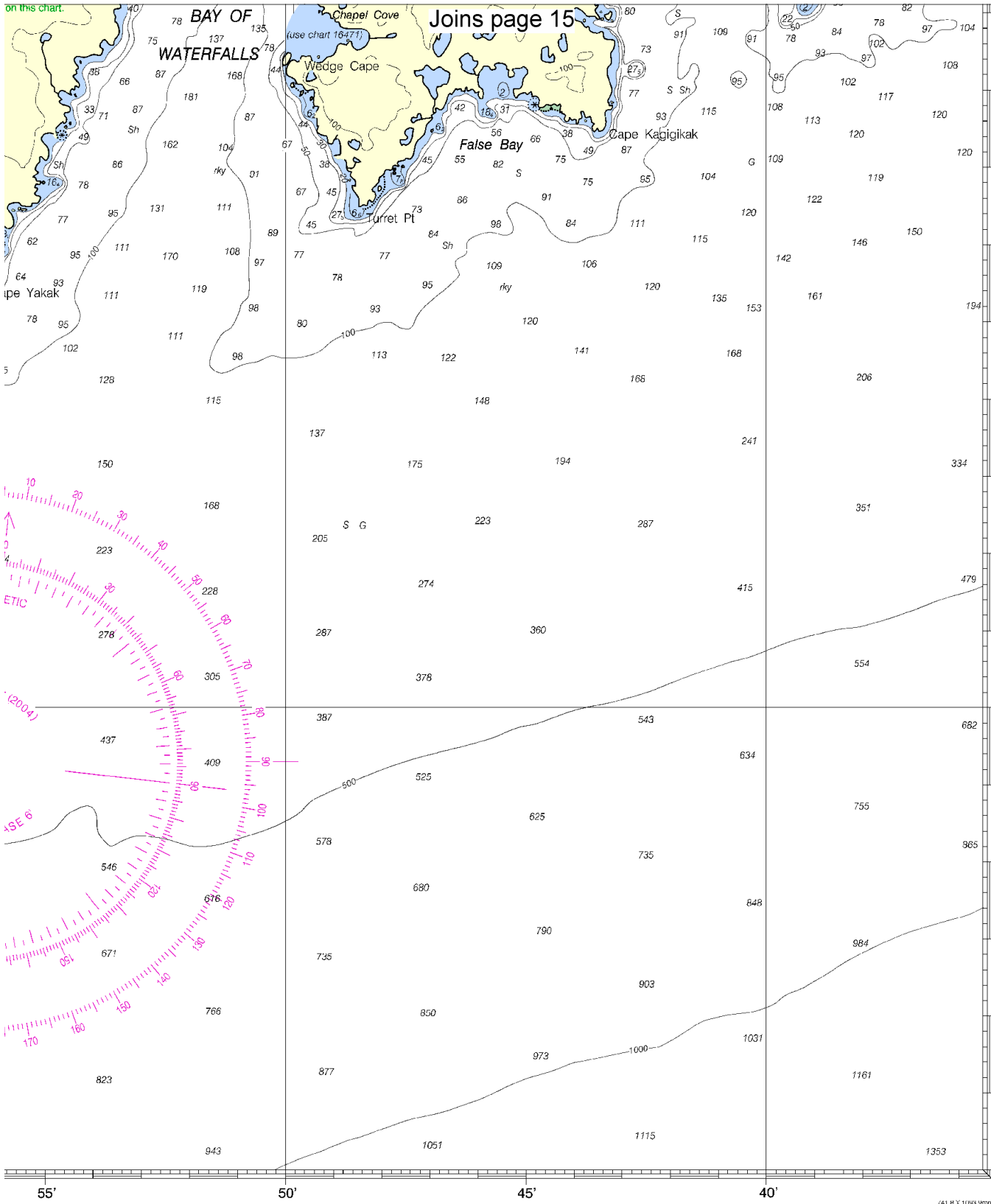
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SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.



FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1.2



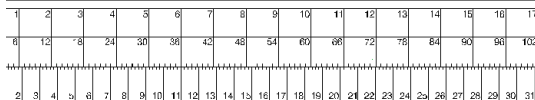
CONTINUED ON CHART 16471



ED. NO. 2



NSN 7642014014693
NGA REFERENCE NO. 16AC016467



Adak Island to Tanaga Island
DEPTHS IN METERS - SCALE 1:100,000

16467

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.